

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

649 April 8, 1904

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera extinct at Kerbela—Outbreak at Bassorah.

Vice-Consul Hurner reports, February 18, as follows:

I have to confirm the disappearance of cholera at Kerbela, announced in my No. 206, of December 24, 1903, and to report the outbreak of this same epidemic at Bassorah.

this same epidemic at Bassorah.

Quarantine of five days at Kermet-Ali (below Kurna, on the right side of the Chat-el-Arab) has been established for steamers coming from Bassorah.

The bulletin of the Inspectorat Sanitaire Bagdad informs as follows:

Status of plague at Bassorah.

	Cases.	Deaths.
February 9. February 11 February 12.	2	1 2 1

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

Africa—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended March 4, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No contagious diseases.

Bahamas—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1904. Population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended March 19, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 17, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Four weeks ended March 22, 1904. Estimated population, 12,390. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Canada—British Columbia—Victoria.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—Habana.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 528, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 22; whooping cough, 1, and 89 from tuberculosis.

Dutch Guiana—Paramaribo.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths, 86. No contagious diseases reported.

France—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended February 29, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 111, including diphtheria 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.